The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871. NO. 42.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 ... $30,000 ... $75,000 ... $150,000 [illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Decision by Judge Barnard Sustaining the Injunction Against the City Government.

Movement for the Thorough Reorganization of the Democratic Party in the City.

The Grand Jury Charged by Judge Bedford on the Wall Street Conspiracy.

Rosenzweig, the Abortionist, Indicted for Manslaughter.

Assignment of President Vanderbilt, of the Staten Island Ferry Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TAMMANY INJUNCTION.

[illegible]

THE LOCKHEAD CONSPIRACY.

[illegible]

THE MONEY MARKET

[illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

[illegible]

THE GOLD MARKET

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET

[illegible]

THE DRY GOODS MARKET

[illegible]

THE ITALIAN SOCIETY

[illegible]

THE FEDERAL DEFALCATIONS

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Arrival of Wm. H. Seward and Party at London.

Discovery of a Rich Mine of Lead in the Isle of Jersey.

Forthcoming Conference for the Improvement of the Telegraphic System.

Appointment by the French Assembly of a Committee of Control.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Hon. William H. Seward arrived here to-day. [illegible]

France.

[illegible]

China and Japan.

[illegible]

Mexico.

[illegible]

Turkey.

[illegible]

Germany.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Brevities.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

E. Jacobs, of Cincinnati, an Applicant for the Mission to Hayti.

Commotion at the Treasury Department Over the Hodges Defalcation.

Healthy Condition of the Postal Service.

Statements Relative to the Cotton Crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MISSION TO HAYTI.

[illegible]

THE HODGES DEFALCATION.

[illegible]

MASONIC.

[illegible]

REVENUE DEFICIENCIES.

[illegible]

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible]

I. O. O. F.

I. O. O. F.

[illegible]

WORSTEDS, YARNS, ETC.

BURKITT & SUTTON,

133 and 135 State-st.

We shall open our new RETAIL STORE, ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, and shall keep a very full assortment of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLLEN YARNS, HOSIERY, HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, &c., &c. Special attention will be paid to the requirements of city customers, and we shall keep the best articles, and will sell them AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CARPETS.

Carpets.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths in Chicago. Buyers invited.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CARD FROM OLIVE LOGAN.

WARNING TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

[illegible]

WHY DON'T YOU

[illegible]

POOLS! POOLS!

[illegible]

The Hyde Park Gas Co.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED,

[illegible]

HATS AND CAPS.

LOOMIS & CO.

95 South Clark-st.,

ARE IN DAILY RECEIPT OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all the LATEST STYLES, unsurpassed in quality of material and elegance of make-up.

FALL STOCK

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

We are Agents for MELTON, the world-renowned Hatter of London.

HATS.

LATEST STYLES.

BARNES & CO.

(The Leading Hatters of the West),

Keep the largest stock and show the best assortment of NEW

FALL HATS.

OUR DRESS SILK HAT

is the regular BROADWAY STYLE.

Full Stock of Fall Fashionable [illegible] in store.

CORNER [illegible] & CLARK-STS.

DRESS SILK HATS.

We [illegible] of the above. Also [illegible] of

FELT & [illegible] HATS

That the finest [illegible] workmanship can produce.

BREWSTER, Hatter,

AND IMPORTER OF ENGLISH HATS,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

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CHICKERING PIANO.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

48 YEARS AGO!

BEST PIANO MADE.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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REED'S Temple of Music,

47 & 49 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

DEALERS IN FINEST GRADES OF

CLOTHING!

For Men & Boys' Wear.

THE LARGEST STOCK, LATEST STYLES, AND LOWEST PRICES.

FINE ASSORTMENT

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER on short notice.

BELDING & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,

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SACRED MUSIC.

NOW READY.

Baumbach's New Collection OF SACRED MUSIC.

[illegible]

LYON & HEALY, Publishers, 150 Clark-st., Chicago.

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS

THE OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON, at the CALIFORNIA IMPERIAL PARLORS, 81 Clark-st., will occur on MONDAY NEXT.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

For Sale or Rent.

[illegible]

To Grocers and Butchers.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS, ETC.

FALL OPENING!

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,

WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

Will make, on Monday, Sept. 18, their first Fall Retail Opening of Rich, Plain, Colored, Fancy, and Black Silks, Black and Colored Satins, Irish Poplins, "Robes-de-Chambre," English and French Dress Goods, French and English Prints, Rich Laces, Paris and Hamburg Embroideries, Mourning Goods, Camel's Hair Shawls, French Cashmere Shawls, Striped Reversible Shawls, Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, etc.; comprising the finest assortment of goods we have ever displayed.

CHROMOS.

PRANG'S

American Chromos.

Just Published:

[illegible]

In Preparation:

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PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS,

IMPERIALS, ALBUM CARDS,

Rewards of Merit, Illuminated Texts for Day and Sunday Schools, etc.,

[illegible]

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L. PRANG & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

DYES AND ACIDS.

ENOS BROWN & CO.

Call the attention of

DYERS AND MANUFACTURERS

To their immense stock of Dyers' Materials:

LOGWOOD, cut and ground,
FUSTIC,
CAMWOOD,
HYPERNIS,
And a full stock of Woods.
SODA ASH,
SAL SODA,
CAUSTIC SODA,
BICHROMATE POTASH,
OXALIC ACID,
COCHINEAL,
INDIGOS,
ANILINES, of all shades,
ACIDS—Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitric, Aqua Ammonia, &c., &c., &c.

Our stock is all selected and of guaranteed quality.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

27 and 29 Randolph-st.

FARMING LANDS.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

ON THE LINE OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 ACRES

OF THE BEST FARMING AND MINERAL LANDS IN AMERICA.

[illegible]

STATE OF NEBRASKA,

[illegible]

Prices Range from $2 to $10 PER ACRE.

Homesteads for Actual Settlers!

[illegible]

Soldiers of the Late War

Are entitled to a Free Homestead of 160 Acres, [illegible] A DIRECT BOUNTY OF $400.

[illegible]

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Cor. Irving Place and Sixteenth-st., NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CHAS. B. FERRIN.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible]

STATIONERY, ETC.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

81 & 83 Lake-st.,

OFFER TO THE TRADE,

5,000 Reams

OF THE CELEBRATED

DIAMOND MILLS

Linen Writing Papers.

2,000,000 ENVELOPES,

OF EVERY COLOR AND SIZE.

50,000 QUIRES

BLANK BOOKS.

200 CASES BEST

SCHOOL SLATES.

All at Lowest Market Rates.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

81 and 83 Lake-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published this Day:

I. Atlantic Essays.

By THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, 1 vol. 16mo. $2.00.

[illegible]

II. Castilian Days.

By JOHN HAY,

[illegible]

III. Homer's Iliad.

Translated by WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

[illegible]

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE IS

The Galaxy.

No Family Can Afford To Do Without It.

IT GIVES MORE GOOD AND ATTRACTIVE READING MATTER FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PERIODICAL OR BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY.

The October No. Now Ready.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

All for 35 cents per No.

Subscription price $4 per year. Liberal Clubbing Terms with other Periodicals.

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NEW YORK.

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DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

C. C. HARRIS, M. S. HARSHA.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States [illegible]

145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

Manufactured exclusively by the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

[illegible]

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

[illegible]

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

[illegible], CHICAGO.

VICTOR SCALES

[illegible]

VICTOR SCALE CO.

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Chicago House, 158 State-st

DRESS GOODS, ETC.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.

110 & 112 State-st.,

Have opened the Fall and Winter Seasons with a full stock of Dry Goods in all the Departments. In

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
(For Cloaks and Trimmings),
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c.

The assortment is very large, and the prices low.

Close buyers, after shopping all round the city, almost invariably buy at the "GOLDEN FLEECE," the well-known sign of this establishment.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS & CLOAKINGS

Are a specialty of the House.

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

CHOICE

Suburban Property

AT

NORTH EVANSTON,

Covered with fine shade trees, and fronting on avenues 75 feet, 100 feet, and 150 feet wide. 'Tis near the Depot, Church, School, and Store, and has good sidewalks, and is being improved by a number of good dwellings erected for purchasers.

Residents can go by steam cars from the city to their homes there as quickly as they could go from the business part of the city two miles in any direction by the horse cars.

The Northwestern University is so near that those wishing to attend can do so without inconvenience.

The cool, pure Lake breezes, and the shady groves, insure comfort in the warmest weather, and far better health than is possible in the city, or at any considerable distance away from the Lake.

Those desiring to secure suburban homes this Fall, or arrange for homes in the Spring, are requested to call for a plat and go and see the grounds.

Prices are from $6 to $15 per foot, on long time, at 6 per cent interest.

I have SIX GOOD LOTS, 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, to GIVE to parties who will build houses worth $2,500 or more, the houses to be commenced this Fall and completed by next May or June.

JOHN CULVER,

65 Clark-st., cor. Randolph.

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PRAIRIE-AV.

[illegible]

INDIANA-AV.

[illegible]

RAVENSWOOD.

[illegible]

[illegible] W. THOMAS,

Real Estate Office, [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT, At Highland Park.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Great Reduction in Prices!

We will commence selling, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, our large stock of FURNITURE, of every description.

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Contemplating to vacate one of the Warerooms now occupied by us, we must reduce our stock AT ANY SACRIFICE.

Our assortment is complete. Also, a large stock of DESKS and OFFICE FURNITURE, of every description, which must be sold.

You Can Save 25 Per Cent

By calling on us and getting our PRICES before purchasing.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,

167 & 169 Randolph-st.

FURNISHING GOODS.

WELCH, MARGETSON & CO.,

16 & 17 Cheapside, London,

MANUFACTURERS & WAREHOUSEMEN

Gentlemen's Ties, Shirts, Collars, Flannels, Spun Silk and Fancy Cotton Shirtings, Scarves, Mufflers, Puggarees, Braces, Belts, Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rugs, Umbrellas, Portmanteaux, Hat Cases, &c., &c.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE ONLY.

[illegible]

CLOTHS, ETC.

S. SLATER & SONS,

115 and 117 Franklin-st., New York,

Are offering full lines of the fabrics of The SLATER WOOLLEN COMPANY, INCLUDING CLOTHS, CASTORS, DOESKINS AND TRICOTS IN BLACK AND COLORS; also the XX, S. S. & SONS, and IMPERIAL styles of ROLLED JACONETS, RED CROSS CAMBRICS, RED CROSS, CONGRESS and other qualities of Wigans in great variety, HOLLANDS, SILESIAS, TRUNK LININGS, &c., furnished by the WEBSTER COTTON CO., all at attractive prices and to which the attention of the trade is invited.

GUNS.

BREECH LOADERS.

$40

[illegible]

COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,

Offer to Cash Buyers: American Cottons, Woollens, and Flannels, by the package, at low prices.

Also, a very complete stock of Notions, Hosiery, and Gloves, in large or small quantities.

Together with a superior line of Foreign and American Shawls of all grades, from a common Wool, worth 37 1-2 cts., to a real India Camel's Hair worth one thousand dollars.

94 TO 104 WABASH-AV., AND 14 TO 20 WASHINGTON-ST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

EQUINOCTIAL WEATHER

Will remind the readers of this of the

SUPERB

STOCK OF

CHOICE, STYLISH

Woollens, for Gentlemen's use, of late importation, at

ELY'S PARLORS,

3 & 4 Washington-st.

WEDDING OUTFITS

A SPECIALTY.

Suits, EXTRA durable and PERFECT in fit.

Fashionable Linen and Neck Dressing for Gentlemen.

AMERICAN LIVERY FURNISHED.

Clergymen 10 per cent Discount.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

AUTUMN & WINTER

STOCK now complete, with a very large, choice and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of the finest fabrics, of LATEST IMPORTATION, which it will afford us pleasure to exhibit.

R. J. WALSHE,

Draper and Tailor,

23 WASHINGTON-ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH

Practical Business COLLEGE,

Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

MISSES E. & D. GRANT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

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MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

[illegible]

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

[illegible]

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER

Banker and Broker,

No. 43 [illegible]-st., New York

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

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Pullman Palace Car Stock.

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Chicago City Railway Stock.

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$5 PACKAGES

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

TO EXCHANGE FOR

Greenbacks

OR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT CHICAGO

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SHAWLS.

SHAWLS.

FALL, 1871.

Field, Leiter & Co.

Offer to the trade full assortment of the celebrated

Badger State High Colored Plaids.
Badger State Grey Fancies.
Badger State Double and Twist.

Also, full line of the celebrated

WISCONSIN OTTOMAN STRIPES

During the past season the production of the above POPULAR GOODS have more than doubled, and we now hope to be able to supply the large and increasing demand.

Field, Leiter & Co.,

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

10 Reasons Why



THE IMPROVED UNIVERSAL

Is the BEST WRINGER.

1ST REASON—[illegible]

2D REASON—[illegible]

3D REASON—[illegible]

4TH REASON—[illegible]

5TH REASON—[illegible]

6TH REASON—[illegible]

7TH REASON—[illegible]

8TH REASON—[illegible]

9TH REASON—[illegible]

10TH REASON—[illegible]

Metropolitan Washing Machine Company.

R. C. BROWNING, President,

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CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

[illegible]

PARK & TILFORD,

921 and 923 Broadway.

NO. 1 FIVE CENT CIGARS!

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MUSIC BOOKS.

GOLDEN ROBIN!

BY

W. O. PERKINS.

[illegible]

IT WILL NOT DISAPPOINT YOU.

Price, 50 Cents.

Light & Easy Cantatas,

SACRED AND SECULAR.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

HULL, LIDELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HOPS,

22 Michigan-av.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

To Contractors.

[illegible]

To Contractors.

[illegible]

JAMES H. BOWEN, President.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large Sale of Army Clothing and Equipage.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.

THE PENITENTIARY OR THE WORK-SHOP?

An advertisement in THE TRIBUNE for an office boy will be answered before 10 o'clock by not less than 100 applicants, and if the place be left open a week the number who will seek it will not fall much short of 500. This is not only true of Chicago, but of all other large cities. There are daily hundreds of boys here, from 15 to 18 years of age, who go from store to store and office to office, anxiously and often piteously seeking employment. It is sometimes asserted that these boys are idlers, and that if they wanted to work for a living they would hire themselves out to learn some useful trade. But the statement is not true. Assuming that there are to-day 5,000 boys in Chicago of a proper age to learn a mechanical trade, and they were all presented to the employers, it is not likely that more than one in a thousand could find an employer who dare give him a place. The right to apprentice oneself and to learn a trade is no longer recognized in the United States. Boys may present themselves by legions—employers cannot take them except at the risk of closing their shops and having no other workmen.

The trades-unions of the country have enacted laws which exclude all except a limited number of boys from the mechanical trades. Each trade has prescribed the number of apprentices who shall be permitted to work. This number varies in the several trades. Thus, in one trade, the allowance will be one apprentice to five journeymen; in others one apprentice to ten journeymen; and this limitation is not regulated by the aggregate number of journeymen, but to the number employed in any one shop, or by any one master. Thus, where the regulation is that one apprentice shall be allowed to every five journeymen, if there be six, seven, eight, or nine journeymen in that shop, only one apprentice can be employed. If the employer have ten journeymen, and thus be entitled to take two apprentices, and, for want of work or other reason, should discharge one journeyman, he must also discharge one apprentice. Ordinarily, under that limitation, where there are two hundred workmen of a particular trade engaged in a city, there ought to be forty boys learning the business; but, in fact, these workmen being distributed in irregular numbers among thirty or forty shops, it may happen, and as a rule it is the case, that the number of apprentices does not exceed twenty. In all shops employing less than the regulation number of journeymen, no apprentice is allowed; and thus in ten shops employing four journeymen each not an apprentice can be found, nor would one be tolerated. We are confident that there are thousands of boys in Chicago to-day who would willingly learn a trade, but no employer dare engage one of them.

The evil of this is two-fold. A boy may want to be a carpenter, but cannot gain admission to a shop. He must abandon all idea of learning a trade, or he must accept whatever may be open, and thus a boy who would have made a skilful carpenter becomes an indifferent blacksmith, or one who would be an excellent machinist becomes a wretched cooper or bricklayer; while the boy whose taste and inclination would have made him a finished painter, becomes, perforce, a boiler-maker. Boys have no choice. An expenditure of money may purchase an appointment to the Military Academy; but to make the same boy a plumber or a printer involves the upheaval of the labor system of America.

Another form in which this evil affects society is that it increases the number of persons seeking professional and mercantile employments. An advertisement for a boy or man to drive a grocer's wagon, attend in a store, to run errands, serve on the police, or work as a porter, will be answered by whole regiments of men and boys. These applicants honestly seek to labor; they are neither idle nor lazy, intemperate nor dishonest; they want to earn the bread they eat, and all, more or less, have somebody dependent upon them for food, home, and shelter. The ranks of this class of unskilled labor are constantly increasing; they far exceed any employment that the city affords; and in the winter time they constitute that immense class of honest, industrious poor who suffer, not the less severely because silently, for the want of fuel, clothing, and, perhaps, food. Belonging to this class are the great army of boys, growing up to be the men of the future, wanting to work, but as effectually denied the privilege as if they were conspirators against the peace of society. In fact, as a boy in Baltimore a few weeks ago informed a public officer, "the only chance we boys now have to learn a trade is to be sent to the Penitentiary or the House of Refuge." There are at this time in the reformatory institutions of Chicago about 800 boys learning mechanical trades; that is the only chance the majority of them have—first to become vagrants or criminals, and then the State furnishes them with the opportunity to learn mechanical trades.

There arrive in the United States annually, from all parts of the world, large numbers of skilled laborers; these constitute the governing power in all the American trades-unions. They admit to membership every fresh arrival; but they deny to the native stock the privilege of becoming skilled workmen. The reasons given for this exclusion are numerous, but the main reasons are two: 1. That the only protection workmen have against employers is that of striking; that so long as an employer has a large number of apprentices, more or less proficient, he can defy a strike, and in time can organize a body of workmen. 2. That to admit as apprentices all who wish to learn the trade, is to create an overstock of skilled labor, thereby reducing wages. There may be other reasons, but these embody all that can be said in support of this cruel policy. The first reason is cruel because, in case of a strike, the employer has only at his command unskilled labor, which, upon becoming skilled, will abandon him; that he cannot carry on business with such labor in competition with others having skilled labor, and, though his apprentices may in time enable him to protect himself, the total suspension of business, he must eventually suspend, if he has no other labor. The second reason assumes that the man who makes shoes has a monopoly, and that, until he dies, no other man shall be authorized to take his place. It is an assumption of divine right not warranted by any principle of justice. The right that the shoemaker of to-day had to learn his trade is a right common to all other men. To recognize this monopoly is but to recognize the right to prohibit the employment of machinery, to prohibit the use of water or steam power, or of railroads or steamboats, or, if carried to its full logical consequences, would authorize any particular craft to fix the number of its members, and to starve all in excess of that number.

That there is an immense field for skilled labor here is shown by the rush of operatives from Europe to this country. As these arrive they unite with those who prohibit any accession except by immigration. Is it wise to have any such classification of our people? Is it expedient that the skilled laborers shall all be foreign? Does not society need for its protection some other scheme for the education of American mechanics than the penitentiaries and reformatories? Does not the public good require that these arbitrary regulations, which fetter the right of any person to learn any trade or profession, and to have a free and equal chance in the race of life, shall be abrogated and broken down, quite as much as it requires the passage of an eight-hour law? Of all monopolies, and the country is cursed with many, the monopoly of a right to adopt and follow a trade is the most unjustifiable and intolerable.

WELCOMING THE RAILWAY.

Here in the Northwest we bow down to the Iron Horse every whit as piously as our remote ancestors may have worshipped horses of stone or wood in ancient Britain or Saxony. Especially we worship him so long as he is afar off. There is no Western village or settlement now destitute of a railroad whose denizens would not give all their hereditary jewels, or eat their johnny-cake without butter for a twelvemonth, for the sake of seeing the Iron Horse come tearing in among them.

Such a sensation was afforded to the good people of the Baraboo Valley, Wisconsin, a day or two since, and an account of the festivities to which the sensation gave rise was telegraphed to this paper. This account tells us how elaborate were the ceremonies of rejoicing over the event, and how intense the excitement of the occasion. We are informed that, at a certain point, a mile out from the terminus,

"The train was halted, and the Reception Committee came on board, and a number of white-robed maidens, who decorated the engine most superbly, and were duly thanked by Hon. G. B. Smith.

"Resuming progress, a halt was made under a splendid arch of evergreens, crowned with flags, fruits, and products of the field, and manufacturing emblems with mottoes of welcome. A procession from here marched a short distance to a beautiful grove, where nearly 10,000 people were seated. Here, after plenty of time for refreshments, the people gathered around an elevated stand, and interspersed with cheering, singing, twenty-eight toasts were read and thirteen speeches made, congratulatory of the event celebrated to-day."

And all this display of white-robed maidens and beflowered arches, and all this listening to twenty-eight toasts and thirteen speeches, many of which were doubtless quite verbose, and all this gathering of 10,000 people in a rural neighborhood, was because of the construction of less than forty miles of railroad! There was evidently more excitement and rejoicing than most of our cities witnessed when the surrender of Lee was announced, and with it the triumph of the Union cause, to establish which every community in the land—Baraboo as well as Boston or Chicago—had given some lives and more dollars than enough to buy all the railroads in the country. And there was no little gush of patriotic emotion, as when, for instance, the President of the Day rounded off his oration with this fine period:

"One word more and I am done. Personally and for myself I feel the liveliest emotions of pleasure as a result of this great work, and under the vivifying influences of this new enterprise, in its effects upon the agriculture, manufacturing and mechanic arts, I hope and believe that the embryo city of to-day will command the capital and accumulate the population that shall develop her fertile fields and her forests of green, and that erelong the proud boast of her citizens shall be, 'My home is in the fair and prosperous valley of the Baraboo.'"

And it was all perfectly natural and excusable. The town which celebrated on this occasion has never before had a railroad connection with the rest of the world, and was the largest town in the State thus isolated. It had been struggling nearly twenty years against serious natural obstacles toward the end which was realized on this occasion, and realized by the establishment of a connection with the largest railroad corporation and the principal commercial metropolis of the West. It was "glory enough for one day," and the Barabooians did only what was humane and American to celebrate as they did. We only allude to the subject as illustrating the most plainly of any recent occurrence the intense enthusiasm which exists in every Western locality in behalf of railroads. This enthusiasm is a healthy and commendable one, founded upon the benefits, unquestionably great, which grow out of rapid and easy intercourse between section and section—between market and point of production. But it may, like other enthusiasms in themselves worthy, be misdirected, or carried so far as to react unfavorably upon the enthusiast. Such has been the case when farmers, eager for a better market for their grain, mortgaged their farms to secure the bonds of railroad corporations, and were ruthlessly proceeded against with writs of foreclosure; or when towns and villages have buried their hopes of solvency under railroad aid bonds, and then been induced to seek relief in repudiation; or when the Legislature of a new State, thinking only of the golden prospects held out by speculators in new railroads, gave into their hands power to tax the industry of the State most grievously in their own private behalf. These are some of the results of a too free exercise of railroad enthusiasm untempered by discretion. These evils have been experienced in their full force by many Western communities; but they have taught their lesson, and will, in time, bring their own reform.

We are glad to know that an article in this paper, on Sunday last, on the necessity of a Public Library in this city, has excited a good deal of attention, and met with very general approval. Action, in due time, we trust, will follow talk, and that the day is not far off when energetic measures will be taken by those who have the best welfare and the fair fame of the city at heart to establish a great public library in Chicago, free, of course, under proper regulations, to every man, woman, and child among us. In a matter so important, however, there is no fear of too much consideration, for in this, as in many other things, the danger is in limited knowledge. It is the first steps that are important, and they being taken aright the rest will follow. We commend, therefore, a letter in another column on the established system of the Boston Public Library, for it is undoubtedly to the perfection of that organization that its great usefulness is to be largely attributed. In this respect it is in striking contrast with the Astor Library of New York, which, though large and valuable, has by no means met the purpose of its founder, and, though free, is of far less public benefit than the smaller and much less valuable library of the Mercantile Library Association, to which access can be had only by the payment of fees. The Astor Library, being in effect a private institution, where books may be consulted, but not taken out and read, has repelled the public, while the Boston Library, being conducted on a totally different plan, has drawn everybody to its shelves. Even allowing for the great difference in the habits of the public, the popularity and consequent benefit of one institution over the unattractiveness of the other can be attributed to no other cause than the system by which each are conducted. This important fact is one which must not be lost sight of when a public library shall be established in this city, and we, therefore, commend the letter of our correspondent to those, and we trust they are many, who are giving the subject serious consideration.

As our correspondent intimates, this is the first of a series of letters which he proposes to write, giving all the information needed concerning the origin, contents, and working of this great institution, which now contains nearly 200,000 volumes, and is open to the rich and poor alike, without money and without price, and is altogether the most civilizing agency, after the common schools, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

From a man usually so fair as Mr. Groesbeck we are surprised to find him making this statement:

"Many of you will remember when the party now in power endeavored to disfranchise our foreign-born population. It succeeded for a time, but Democracy at last triumphed, and saved the political rights of our foreign born."

The historical fact is, it was the Anti-Slavery party that crushed Know-Nothingism, and not the Democracy. The nativistic organization was organized soon after the election of Buchanan, when the old Whig party, discouraged by its many defeats, began to fall to pieces. The pro-slavery Whigs and a portion of the pro-slavery Democrats united and formed the Know-Nothing party. It was natural that those who would proscribe and persecute men on account of their color would do the same thing toward other men on account of their birthplace. The Republican party proclaimed at the outset, as its chief corner-stone, the equal rights and privileges of all men, irrespective of race, color, or nativity, and it has never varied a hair's breadth from that fundamental proposition from the day of its organization to the present time. The old pro-slavery Know-Nothing Whigs afterward took refuge in the Democratic party by tens of thousands, and have constituted an important element in that proscriptive organization ever since. The Republican party, by word, deed, or platform, has never given sanction or sympathy to the proscriptive and narrow-minded views of the Know-Nothings; but on all occasions has frowned them down and voted them down, and stood like a flaming sword moving in every direction against all intolerance and political persecution. The Republican party has ever turned its guns against those who have assailed the lowly and unfortunate. For sixteen years it has been the boast and chief glory of that party that it was the champion of equal civil and political rights for all men, regardless of race, color, or birthplace. Mr. Groesbeck has been guilty of a perversion of historical facts, and must either have been asleep since 1854 or blind to the truth.

As might be expected, the St. Louis papers are not pleased with the new Chicago census. The *Republican* insinuates (what else could it do?) that of Mr. Edwards' 334,270 inhabitants reported a goodly proportion are gathered from the hotel registers, the foundation for this gibe being an admission in the preface of the census directory that "boarders and roomers" had been counted in. But, nevertheless, the *Republican* has apparently no confidence in the ability of its own town to make the same improvement upon past showings that Chicago has done, for it reasons in this way:

"The [Chicago] directory itself contains 97,231 names. Mr. Edwards' directory of St. Louis for 1871 contains (estimated) 70,000 ... three and a half persons to a family is the correct average, as established in several cities where the population ... by this the population of Chicago would be 340,000 and that of St. Louis 267,000—giving an excess to Chicago of 73,000, which is simply preposterous; and yet this is the logic of the directories of the two cities."

For this reason the *Republican* does not favor any attempt on the part of St. Louis to make an improved exhibit of population. Probably St. Louis will stick to the record of 1870 for two years at least, and discourage steadily all such incendiary publications as directories. When a person performs a feat which he knows he never can reach, or even closely approach, again, he is naturally indisposed for any further trials; and the unfaithfulness of St. Louis on the subject of any further enumerations is of a similar nature. But if the *Republican* writer, or any other guardian of St. Louis interests, desires to test for himself whether any of Mr. Edwards' 334,270 Chicagoans are real flesh and blood or merely "men in buckram," he has only to come and make a house-to-house visitation, to see whether the reported denizens of each are real or bogus. This will be the most satisfactory test of all, and an exposure of any frauds or serious misrepresentation of facts would doubtless redound greatly to the discomfiture of Chicago boasters, and hence to the general glory of St. Louis; much more so, indeed, than calling things "preposterous" in a promiscuous way.

All is not well in Liberia. Mr. Turner, the American Ambassador to that republic, who has recently arrived at the scene of his duties (having been appointed only a year or two ago), finds the nation in something of a dispute over the question whether or not it has a President. The *Register*, published at the capital of the republic, maintains, concerning the Presidential election which was held in May:

"The election is of no effect and amounts literally to nothing in either law or fact, because against the constitution as amended; and because the Judges and Clerks ... Court in April ... their judges of election allowed ... the election ... Roberts, Esq., to declare him President by virtue of that election."

These circumstances—particularly the first—ought to work against the validity of the election, "in law," if not "in fact." It must be admitted that some of the "causes" are slightly inconsequential, and that in most countries it is difficult to ascertain who are "ready to rebel" for the purpose of disfranchising them. President Roberts, whose revolution is thus doubtfully questioned, does not seem to worry about it much, for he made a very long and comfortable speech to Mr. Minister Turner, wherein he held that Liberia is soon to be the nucleus of a great negro nationality, to be built up along the west coast of Africa.

The Trustees of the Northern Illinois Insane Asylum, located at Elgin, have appointed Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, of Aurora, as Medical Superintendent of that institution. Dr. Kilbourne is a former graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, and, for some years, was engaged in active medical duties at Blackwell's Island and in Bellevue City Hospital, New York. He has since made an extended tour in Europe, having as a special object an examination of the various modes of treatment pursued with the insane in different countries. The appointment is in every respect a judicious one.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Smith D. Atkins has sold one-half of his interest in the Freeport *Journal* to J. R. Gulliford, and the latter gentleman assumes the editorial control and business management of the paper. General Atkins intends practicing law. Mr. Gulliford was lately editor of the Oneida (N. Y.) *Dispatch*.

—A family reunion took place at the residence of the Rev. Peter Cartwright, near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, on the 1st inst., in honor of the 87th birthday of that gentleman. One hundred and twenty children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of the patriarch were present on the occasion. He has been a minister of the Gospel some sixty-six years, and a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years.

IOWA.

George L. Brown, son of the Rev. C. E. Brown, of Lime Springs, was coupling cars, when the "bumpers" slipped by each other and the cars came together, crushing him so that he died in an hour.

—Samuel Landers of Clarke County, near the Madison line, died last Saturday from the effects of a blow given him by Mr. Delong on the preceding Thursday. ...

WISCONSIN.

The Wolf River company has concluded its summer work at the boom, and reports about 140,000,000 feet of logs boomed during the past season, which is 10,000,000 more than last year's product ...

—The Janesville *Gazette* reports that a boy was playing "circus," in that city, one day last week ...

BOSTON.

Management of the Boston Library—Expenditure for Salaries—Subdivision of Labor Among Fifty-five Persons—Binding, Covering, Cataloguing and Placing of Books—Loss and Replacement—General Details.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, September, 1871.

The question first suggested, as we stand in the imposing main hall of the Boston Public Library, is, "What does it cost?" It is easy enough to make anyone understand that the twenty-odd thousand feet of land, fronting on the Common, with the building upon it, cost the city of Boston, in 1855-8, nearly $370,000, when they prepared this edifice to receive as a nucleus of a great public library the few thousand volumes which had been kept until then in a disused school-house.

Now, not acquainted with the administrative details of library work on a large scale, can form any conception of the outlay necessary to run the machinery after the building and the books are procured. Everybody knows that books cost money; but in a thorough-going library of these modern days of much reading the purchase of books will scarcely take more than a quarter of the appropriated moneys. Experience here has shown that a public library can grow very largely outside of its purchases, if the name of its founder or principal benefactor is not fastened upon it. Nothing is so unfortunate for a library which can command its own doings as the selection of such a name for its designation. ...

RICHMOND, VA.

Thirteenth Biennial Session of the American Pomological Society—The Display of Fruits—Nebraska Takes the Prize—New Grapes from the South—California and Virginia Fruits Compared.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7.

The American Pomological Society met in its thirteenth biennial session, in the dining hall of the Ballard House, yesterday, at 10 o'clock a. m., President Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, in the chair. The attendance is large and enthusiastic. Delegations and members from nearly every State in the Union are present. ...

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

How Many it Requires for all Sorts of Instruments of Writing, etc.

MARYLAND.

Republican State Convention—Jacob Tome Nominated for Governor—The Resolutions.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.

The Republican State Convention met to-day in the hall of the Law Buildings. ...

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Population of Some of the Large Cities—Places of Nativity.

The following table of special nativities has been obtained from the Census Office:

A NIGHT IN THE TREE-TOPS.

Miss Thurston's Trip in the Balloon "Atlantic"—A Sixty Mile Ride—Hanging in the Woods All Night.

ENGLAND'S LAND LAWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Fourth Day of the Fall Session.

Proposition to Make Coupon Orders, etc., Payable in Chicago.

Counsel to be Employed to Defend Appealed Tax Suits.

GOVERNMENT DEFALCATIONS.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Genuine Surprise in Store for the Congregation—The Auditorium Completely Transformed.

"Low Rents Make Low Prices."

WEST'S CHEAP DEPARTMENT

Fancy Goods and Toys,

RETAIL PRICE ONLY

ONE DOLLAR!

Toys and Fancy Goods,

RETAIL PRICE ONLY

FIFTY CENTS!

DRUGGISTS, BOOKSELLERS, and wholesale buyers of Fancy Goods, will find in our jobbing stock a fine selection of CHEAP SALABLE NOVELTIES for the holiday trade.

Trade circulars (priced) sent on application.

WEST & CO.,

Importers of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, GLASS SHADES, and Materials for WAX FLOWERS, Mme. Scheiffele's celebrated SHEET WAX, also, the very finest English DRY COLORS.

138 & 140 Lake-st.

TURKISH BATHS.

Turkish Baths

No. 294 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Inventors' Exhibition

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

...of all their [illegible] machinations. ...the Gastein Conference it will not be Bismarck; it will not be the German Emperor that will give the motive power. This will be given by the force which the matter of German unity has brought to maturity.

[illegible]

The question of the completion of German unity is intimately connected with the Oriental one, which, simultaneously with the solution of the one or the other, and, indeed, with greater decision than ever, will appear on the European order of the day...

[illegible]

ENGLAND'S LAND LAWS.

Mr. Gladstone's Next Move—Cobden's Legacy to English Statesmen.

One of the great questions now is, What will Mr. Gladstone next devise to maintain his power? It seems to be admitted everywhere that at this moment he is an unpopular Minister, and that a general election now would result in the return of a majority hostile to him. But if he can raise some new cry, it is said, he may regain all, but is his. What will the new cry be? Hitherto all his great measures have been measures of abolition and destruction; ...he has abolished the State Church and the landlord's land law in Ireland; he has abolished purchase in the army of England. Will he now propose to abolish purchase in the Church of England, or to abolish the Church itself, or to abolish the House of Lords? There is perhaps something which he will try first. He has been asked by John Stuart Mill to abolish the present land laws of England, and the undertaking may be recommended to his mind. It is remembered that Mr. Gladstone looks upon himself as in some sense Cobden's residuary legatee, and Cobden's bequest to his successors was an earnest recommendation to deal with the land laws. "We Englishmen," said Mr. Gladstone not long ago, "who have received from Mr. Cobden special commission and a special charge, have somewhat neglected his injunctions." In 1859 the present Lord Chancellor—then Sir Page Wood—spoke very scornfully of the law so far as it related to land. He said: "Look how the limitations of your law affect the transfer of your land." ...

In no other country in the world is there a land system like that of England. There are countries where the peasants own the greater part of the soil—as in France, Belgium, and Switzerland; there are countries where the land is the property of the sovereign; but there is no country, save England, where the land is owned by one class, farmed by another, and tilled by a third. The greatest danger growing out of this state of things is in the fact that there is no great body of small land-owners in the rural districts with the power, the will, or the interest, to gainsay the will of the masses in the towns. There are 5,000,000 land-owners in France, who have the conservative instincts which always attend ownership; but there are only 30,000 land-owners in the whole of Great Britain. They could not stand for a moment against the breath of revolution. The Reform act of 1867 placed the destiny of the country in the hands of the population of the towns, and these people only await the hour and the man to begin the execution of their program. Gladstone may be the man, and the next session of Parliament may be the hour.

"Low Rents Make Low Prices."

WEST'S
CHEAP DEPARTMENT
Fancy Goods and Toys,
RETAIL PRICE ONLY
ONE DOLLAR!
Toys and Fancy Goods,
RETAIL PRICE ONLY
FIFTY CENTS!

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138 & 140 Lake-st.

TURKISH BATHS.
Turkish Baths
No. 294 Wabash-av.
Medical advice relating to the Bath given free by the [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.
THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.
The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.
[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
[illegible]

The Inventors' Exhibition
[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.
Williams College,
Williamstown, Mass.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on Tuesday, June 27, ... [illegible]
MARK HOPKINS, President.

TO RENT.
TO RENT.
[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Fourth Day of the Fall Session.

Proposition to Make Coupon Orders, etc., Payable in Chicago.

Counsel to be Employed to Defend Appealed Tax Suits.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, President Waite in the chair.

SHEETS FOR PRISONERS.

Supervisor Tesch presented a communication from Dr. E. C. Miller, calling attention to the necessity of furnishing the jail with sheets for the beds. At present, the prisoners had no sheets, and were compelled to lie on mattresses, with a blanket or two answering the purpose of bedclothing. Their constant use rendered them very filthy...

The communication was referred to the Committee on Jail Accounts, with power to act.

ANOTHER ZIEGENMEYER BILL.

A bill of Gage & Drake for $60, for boarding Mr. Blake, a witness in the Ziegenmeyer trial, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Supervisor Dixon offered the following: [illegible]

[illegible]

DEFENDING APPEALS.

Supervisor Gage said that in looking through the financial condition of the county they found a number of appeals, taken from the County Court...

[illegible]

Supervisor Humphrey had understood that the Law Institute was to attend to all such cases.

Supervisor Gage explained that the Law Institute only agreed to give only advice.

[illegible]

The motion to reconsider was carried.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Genuine Surprise in Store for the Congregation—The Auditorium Completely Transformed.

The Third Presbyterian Church, on the corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets, having been closed for repairs during the past two months, is to be reopened to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock. Great improvements have been effected in the interval, and those who remember the rather gloomy and forbidding aspect of the church interior may prepare themselves for a genuine surprise...

[illegible]

The pastor, Rev. A. E. Kittredge, having returned from an absence of about two months, will resume his functions to-morrow morning, and his friends will tender him a public reception in the evening.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, September 15: [illegible]

[illegible]	$1,000
[illegible]	300
[illegible]	14,500
[illegible]	10,000
Centre av, [illegible] Sept. 6	1,000
Centre av, [illegible]	1,000
Ontario st, [illegible] Sept. 11	10,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Sheffield av, [illegible] Sept. 4	3,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 13 of [illegible]	20,000
Spencer av, [illegible]	375
Swan st, [illegible] June 8	800
[illegible] Cottage Grove av [illegible]	2,000
[illegible] Sept. 4	11,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Milwaukee av, [illegible] June 12	500
Sacramento st, [illegible] Sept. 1	2,500

GOVERNMENT DEFALCATIONS.

A Dishonest Paymaster—Over Half a Million Spent in Stock Speculations and Gold Gambling—False Returns Made for Several Years—Criminal Carelessness of Government Officials.

Washington (Sept. 13) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

There was intense excitement occasioned here to-day by the report, which subsequently appeared to be correct, that Colonel Hodges, Paymaster of the Regular Army, was guilty of defalcation to the government, extending back to 1864, amounting to a half million of dollars. Stock speculations, gold gambling, and real estate transactions, in which he has been unfortunate, are given as the leading causes of the disaster. Colonel Hodges was, last night, conveyed, under strict guard, by order of General Sherman, to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, where he will be held until a court-martial can be organized for his trial. As soon as the defalcation was discovered the Secretary of War was informed by telegraph, and he will arrive to-morrow. On Sunday General Brice, Paymaster General, received from Colonel Hodges a confession of his crime, with a statement that he had lost the amount during the last few years in stock speculations. The defaulter has been a favorite with government officers in this city, where he has always been regarded as above suspicion, and he has always had what is called the "cream" of the service. He has been retained in this city for several years, never having been subjected to the trials and endurances of field service, and has always had the easiest and least responsible service in the Paymaster's Department.

There is considerable discussion over the responsibility of the defalcation. The Treasury Department claiming that the Pay Department is at fault, while the Paymaster's Bureau declare that the Treasury Department ought to have discovered the irregularity in Hodges' accounts months and years ago. The great loss of the government, is the case is likely to occasion reforms which ought long since to have been made as a means of protection against defaulters. Colonel Hodges, in his letter to General Brice, admits a systematic deceit, running back several years, to cover up false and fraudulent returns, dishonest statements, and inaccurate accounts. His disbursements for six years past amount to $30,391,450. For the payment of Treasury certificates for bounty alone, the amounts ranged from $400,000 to $500,000 per month.

The accounts and statements rendered by Paymasters to the General Paymaster's office do not prove their own accuracy as to the real amount of their deposit balances. That can only be arrived at by a comparison of statements with their respective deposit accounts in the various United States depositaries, and without direct information from the United States Depositary the Paymaster General can have no means of knowing the accuracy of a Paymaster's certified balance in that depositary. The Secretary of War, in 1866, after conferring with the Secretary of the Treasury, instructed the Paymaster General to forward to the Treasurer of the United States direct, at the end of each week, a statement of his balance on hand, and where deposited, as all depositaries in the country are required to make weekly statements of deposits on hand, with a list of deposits of disbursing officers and credits to each. A comparison of each weekly statement would show any discrepancy between the depositary and Paymaster. If any such were found, it was the duty of the Treasury Department to inform the Paymaster General of the fact; so, too, if the Paymaster neglected to forward his weekly statement at all, the Paymaster General could only know that fact by notice from the Treasury. The following circular was issued by the Paymaster General in accordance with an agreement with the United States Treasurer, to all paymasters, and it has been in force ever since:

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1866.

CIRCULAR No. 41.—Each Paymaster will, at the close of each week, report to the Treasurer of the United States direct, the amount of public money to his credit, designating the place of such deposit. A duplicate will be sent to this office in every case. Instruct our officers that this must not be neglected, no matter whether the Paymaster be at his office or elsewhere.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster General.

So far as it relates to the Paymaster General's office, a strict compliance has been enforced, and the Treasury Department has never informed the Paymaster General of any failure of compliance on the part of any Paymaster. Colonel Hodges' weekly statements, in compliance with the circular, have been systematically false. Reporting continually a deposit balance in the Treasury largely in excess of his real balance, by forced entries he made them correspond with the periodical accounts. It is to be understood that the Second Auditor of the Treasury, who is the proper accounting officer of this class of accounts, should fail to call the attention of the Treasury Department to these glaring frauds, because they surely could not have escaped his notice. The fact may account for the failure of the Treasury Department to give the necessary information to the Paymaster General. The account current of the Paymaster and the certificate of the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer should have been regularly received at the Second Auditor's office, and there examined and verified. In all probability the cases will finally be traced to the carelessness of this officer. The Paymaster General states that, if the duty was performed of examining statements, or if Hodges failed to render them, he is not so advised. He further declares that no intimation from the Treasury Department that any examination had been made to show that Hodges was guilty of any false statement of his money balance, or of any neglect in not rendering his weekly statements, was ever received. He appears to have pursued his course unchecked by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. It appears that the money used for outside purchases of stock and gold gambling, had been drawn in cash from the Treasury and in large sums. Here again was a failure in the Treasury to enforce the requirements of law and regulations. Hodges' disbursements required not a dollar in cash. All should have been done by checks. Hodges, in his letter of confession, refers to two persons in this city, and one in New York, through whose agency he made these speculations, namely, Middleton & Co. and Lewis Johnson & Co. of Washington, and Polhamus and Jackson & Co. in New York. The Washington houses, he also states, had no knowledge of any criminality on his part, but the New York firm was not so innocent.

Heavy Post Office Defalcations—The Head of the Money Order the Criminal—His Property Sufficient to Make Good the Loss—How the Government was Defrauded.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 15.

In the month of July, Postmaster Jones, desiring to ascertain the exact condition of the finances of the New York Post Office, directed the heads of the different departments who were in the habit of receiving and disbursing money to prepare exact statements, furnishing him with the required information. All but one of the subordinates thus instructed complied. The exception was John W. Norton, Superintendent of the Money Order Department, who deferred presenting his statement from day to day on various pretexts. Postmaster Jones, believing that something was wrong, sent to Washington and requested the services of a special agent of the Post Office Department to assist in an examination of the affairs of the Post Office. Special Agent Heatherbridge arrived, and, upon investigation, early in August, found that although Norton's check-book and accounts tallied, yet upon comparison with those of the Sub-Treasury (where the Post Office funds are required to be kept by law) it was discovered that there was a difference against the Post Office of $115,311.50.

Norton was almost immediately charged with the abstraction of the money, and he at once confessed his guilt, not seeking to palliate the offence, but alleging that he had been tempted, and had yielded to the temptation. He placed all his assets at the disposition of the bondsmen of Postmaster Jones, who had been at once apprised of the defalcation. The bondsmen were Samuel Sinclair, Horace Greeley, Otis N. Butler, Charles S. Spencer, Abraham Wakeman, Sheridan Shook, Henry A. Burr, and Jeremiah T. Smith, all of whom represented bonds for $500,000, their liabilities being 350,-000 each, with the exception of Mr. Wakeman, who had signed for $100,000. Upon consultation, they resolved to assume the responsibility which had necessarily fallen upon Postmaster Jones, and consequently upon them, and pay the government the amount of the defalcation at the termination of the fiscal quarter, which is the end of this month, and trust to the conversion of Norton's assets for their reimbursement.

Upon inquiry it was learned that Norton possessed property in his own name and that of his wife to the amount of about $150,000; a sum more than sufficient to repay the amount he had fraudulently obtained. This property consisted principally of real estate in Plainfield, N. J., and vicinity. He owned two farms, one of which was 117½ acres in extent, and cost him $62,500 in July, 1870. A large amount was invested in horses, and there was also a policy of life insurance for $10,000. Abraham Wakeman was empowered by his associate bondsmen to take possession of the sequestrated estate and settle with the government, which will not lose a dollar, owing to the prompt action of the bondsmen. The property will not be forced to a sale, as it was deemed inexpedient to dispose of it under such disadvantageous circumstances. It will be held until such time as it can be disposed of without loss to the bondsmen. Mr. Wakeman thinks that the value of the estate has been exaggerated, and that there is not much more than enough to satisfy the claims. Although the defalcation became known about the 1st of August, and the authorities in Washington and others interested were informed, the matter was not published as it would have interfered with the investigation and restoration of the funds.

Postmaster Jones states that he had the highest opinion of Norton's integrity, and knowing him to be a man of considerable means, trusted him implicitly. When General Jones entered upon his duties, Norton approached him and told him that, although he had money, still he did not desire to retire from active duty, as he was comparatively a young man, and wished to attend to business and be in receipt of an income. General Jones stated that he was induced by his bearing and recommendations, and retained him. General Jones never interfered in his department, as it was always conducted with ability and apparent precision, Postmaster Jones is now conducting the Money Order Department in person.

The defaulter, John W. Norton, is between 50 and 60 years of age, and had been in the Post Office in this city about ten years. He was appointed during Mr. Wakeman's administration of the Post Office, and held some subordinate position when Postmaster Kelly took charge. Norton acted as Assistant Postmaster, and upon the formation of the Money Order Department, in 18[illegible], he was appointed Superintendent of that department, which position he filled up to the time of the discovery of his thefts, about the 1st of August, when he ceased to be an employe of the government. While Assistant Postmaster he could not embezzle the funds, but in the control of the Money Order Department he had undisputed sway, as he held a power of attorney from the Postmaster, under which he was authorized to draw and sign his own checks. It is believed that the frauds have extended over the greater part of the time that he was connected with the Money Order Department.

Norton was a graduate of Yale College, and is a brother of Prof. Norton, of that institution. His associates regarded him as a man of considerable scholastic attainments, rather grasping in money matters, but otherwise gentlemanly, pleasant, and yet dignified. None ever spoke of him as being fast or dissipated, his sole weakness appearing to be a fondness for horses. He was noted for his stable, which contained animals not unknown on the turf. He had very little social intercourse with his fellow employes and rarely invited them to his house, and they knew very little of his family or habits outside of the office. He was married, but had no children, and his niece lived in the family as a companion for Mrs. Norton. Under the administration of Postmaster Kelly he was said to be the recipient of two salaries amounting to about $3,800. At the time of his withdrawal, on the 1st of August, he was receiving $3,000 a year. It is not known what he did with the money he abstracted. Some allege that he speculated in Wall street; others, that he was interested in oil speculations which proved disastrous. If he did anything in stock operations in Wall street, it is probable that it was through the agency of P. M. Myers & Co., his bankers, who were the government brokers for the purchase and sale of gold under Secretary McCulloch's administration of the Treasury.

No one has been able to learn why Norton allowed an exposure when he had the means of refunding every dollar that he took. It was in this that his suspected grasping nature most strongly manifested itself. His wife, upon the facts becoming known, assisted in placing the property at the disposal of his bondsmen. Norton was kept under surveillance until a complete transfer was made, but it is not likely that he will be criminally prosecuted by the government. His successor in the Post Office has not yet been named, but it is rumored that Arthur Shook, nephew of Sheridan Shook, will be appointed.

It is rumored by prominent officials that Postmaster Jones will probably be removed in consequence of this affair.

LINCOLN.

Description of the Monument Reared to His Memory in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Sept. 13.

On the 22d inst., with impressive ceremonies, the monument reared to the memory of the martyred President will be unveiled. It stands in Fairmount Park, at no great distance from the Coates street entrance, and will be almost the first conspicuous object that greets the vision of the visitor. The monument is not yet finished, but is nearly so, and this description will convey to the reader an idea of its size and appearance.

The base of the structure is oblong in shape, with projecting buttresses at each corner, and is of the shape technically termed as "battered," that is, broad at the bottom and diminishing towards the top. The extreme dimensions at the ground are seventeen by fifteen feet, and the height of the base four feet. Above this is a moulded plinth, with consoles at each angle resting upon the buttresses of the base. Upon ornamented panels are carved the following inscriptions. On the south panel:

> To
> Abraham Lincoln,
> From a Grateful People.

On the east panel:

> Let us here highly resolve
> That the government of the people,
> By the people and for the people,
> Shall not perish from the earth.

On the north panel:

> I do order and declare,
> That all persons held as slaves
> Within the States in rebellion,
> Are and henceforth shall be
> Free.

On the west panel:

> With malice toward none,
> With charity for all,
> With firmness in the right, as
> God gives us to see the right,
> Let us finish the work we are in.

A second plinth surmounts the one on which these inscriptions are cut. At each corner of this portion, supported by the consoles of the lower plinth, are stationary bronze eagles, with their wings half spread, as though just starting to fly. These figures are about two feet high and three feet across the wings. Between the eagles and extending across the face of the plinth are festoons of oak and laurel, also in bronze and rivetted to the stone.

Surmounting this second plinth is the pedestal, seven feet high, rounded at the corners and ornamented with panels on the four faces. On the south face is carved a pair of crossed swords, wreathed with olive and immortelles. On the east the coat of arms of Philadelphia. On the north a pair of American flags, crossed and draped. And on the west a shield, with the American eagle surmounted with what appears supported by bundles of laurel and olive leaves.

Above this is a projecting moulded cornice, and surmounting the whole is the figure of the murdered President. The figure is of bronze, modelled in Rome by Randolph Rogers and cast in the world-renowned foundries of Munich, Bavaria. The President is represented sitting in a cushioned chair, facing toward the south. In the right hand is a quill pen, and in the left is a scroll, representing the Emancipation Proclamation. The face is an excellent likeness, and the posture is easy and natural. The figure is colossal in size, and measures in the sitting posture nine feet six inches high, and if represented standing in the same proportions would be nearly eleven feet in height.

A Bloody Affray Between Two Army Officers at Fort Duncan.

From the San Antonio Express, Sept. 6.

Intelligence from Eagle Pass relates the circumstances of a desperate and bloody encounter which took place at Fort Duncan on Sunday, August 27, between two army officers, Captain Archibald Bogle, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, Post Quartermaster at Fort Duncan, and Dr. A. C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, in which the former was dangerously wounded in several places.

The particulars of this unfortunate affair are given as follows:

After dinner, on Sunday, Captain Bogle was seen to go into the room of Mr. McKay, of the Post Traders' Establishment, and put a Derringer and Colt's six-shooter in his pocket. He then walked across the parade ground to the quarters of Lieutenant Leggett, Post Adjutant, and inquired of Mrs. Leggett, who was standing on the porch, if Lieutenant Leggett was at home. Mrs. L. replied that he was, but was sleeping, and offered to arouse him, but Captain Bogle told her not to mind, and passed on to the adjoining apartment, which was the quarters of Dr. Girard and family, and separated from Captain Doggett's only by a board partition. Captain Bogle stepped to the door of Girard's room, which was open, and where the Doctor was sitting at a table with his back fronting the open door, with his wife and child at the opposite side of the table, facing the door. As soon as Bogle appeared at the door he raised his hand, pointing at Girard, which Mrs. Girard seeing, screamed and cried out, "Doctor, Captain Bogle is going to shoot!" At the same moment the report of a pistol was heard, and then followed the report of several shots in quick succession. The first shot passed close to the head of Mrs. Girard. Doctor Girard at once sprang to his feet, and, after getting his wife and child out of the way, seized a revolver near at hand and opened fire on the Captain. Fortunately the shots from Bogle's pistol all missed their aim; but not so with those from Girard's. Out of six shots fired by Girard, five took effect. One shot struck Bogle in the breast, between the nipples, but did not penetrate the bone; one in the right hand, splintering the forefinger; one in the left hand breaking one of the fingers and requiring amputation of the same, and a shot in the upper portion of each thigh.

Notwithstanding this extensive perforation of lead, Captain Bogle was out of danger in two days, and is expected to be able to leave his quarters in a few more.

The conduct of Captain Bogle in this deplorable affair would seem to indicate that of a maniac, or one crazed with liquor. But, although he is reported to have been drinking some time before, he was not considered under the influence of liquor at the time.

The circumstances which have led to this bloody sequel are said to be of the following nature:

Some time since Captain Bogle lived in the mess of Dr. Girard, and during an absence of the Doctor to this city a misunderstanding occurred between Bogle and the Doctor's wife, which resulted in his (Bogle's) leaving the mess.

Upon the return of Girard his wife informed him of the difficulty, and charged Bogle with insulting her (not, however, in an immoral sense); whereupon Girard, with a pistol buckled about him, started for Bogle's office, he then being Adjutant of the post, and, without warning, while Bogle was sitting at his desk with his back toward the door, jumped upon him and beat him in a severe manner.

For this assault Bogle preferred charges against the Doctor, but they were returned from headquarters without recognition.

It is now presumed that, brooding upon this outrage, and finding no recourse from his superiors, he became frenzied and took this unwise method of avenging himself upon his former assailant, Dr. Girard.

It is presumed the matter will be fully investigated by the proper military authorities.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The market continues active and firm, especially with such goods as are in light stock and active demand... [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

The importunities of the New York importers—who are in danger of being cornered by the gold speculators—prevailed with the Secretary of the Treasury so far that he offered $4,000,000 of gold for sale instead of $2,000,000, according to the published programme. The increased offer, however, has been managed so as to make the price of gold even firmer than before, as all bids below 113¼ were refused, and though there were bids for over $9,000,000 of gold yesterday, of them were accepted, and in fact very little gold was drawn out of the Treasury by the sale. The fact that a large proportion of the bids were below 113, and down to 112½, shows that there was a general expectation that the increased offer of gold would produce a decline in the price. This expectation, however, was disappointed, and the gold market is as firm as ever. The Secretary has shown his disposition to prevent any gold corner, but he has also shown that he will not aid in breaking the price down. The probable operations of the syndicate, as explained in our issue of Thursday morning, require the price of gold to be sustained for the present, though it is also probable that the redemption of the $100,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 will throw from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 of gold upon the market.

As near as can be arrived at, the subscriptions to the new 5 per cent loan stand about as follows:

Subscribed in United States previous to the syndicate	$ [illegible]
London Syndicate	[illegible]
American Syndicate	[illegible]
	$150,000,000

Of the $150,000,000 subscribed by the syndicates about $77,000,000 were cash, viz.: $60,000,000 in London and $17,000,000 in the United States, mainly by National Banks. This left $53,000,000 which have been exchanged, or are being exchanged now for 5-20s. It will still, however, be necessary for the Treasury to disburse $25,000,000 of gold, over and above what is received for cash subscriptions to the new bonds, to pay off the $100,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 designated for redemption December 1. Temporarily this disbursement of gold will, of course, depress the price, but to what extent and for how long will depend somewhat upon whether the bonds redeemed will be held in Europe or in this country. London despatches of to-day speak of shipments of specie from British ports to New York yesterday; and it is not improbable that these represent the remittances of the London Syndicate for part of the subscriptions to the new loan. These liabilities of the London Syndicate have turned exchange against London and in favor of New York, sterling exchange in the latter city being now over 1 per cent below par.

From the above it will be seen that both on account of the probable imports of gold, and the disbursements of the Treasury in redemption of the 5-20s, the prospect is favorable to a much lower price for gold before the 1st of December. But the movements of specie in the funding operations will be too large to foretell their whole effect, and the perturbations in the gold market during the next two months are likely to be great.

The bears in the New York stock market having tried the experiment of manipulating the bank statement so as to show an unusually large increase of loans last week, and it having failed to have any effect on prices of stocks, now openly threaten to "lock up" several millions of greenbacks—this afternoon's despatches say $10,000,000. Prices of stocks, however, remain steady, and as money continues plenty, and is likely to remain comparatively easy all the fall, there is nothing in the aspect of the money market to favor a decline in prices of stocks.

In the local money market there was a little more activity to-day, owing to the semi-monthly settlements in the grain market. The deliveries of wheat were large, and caused a decline of over 2 cents from yesterday's prices. The requirements for currency were heavy to-day, for the settlements above-mentioned, and obliged several of the banks to sell exchange at a heavy discount to meet their requirements for currency. The country demand for currency, however, was rather light to-day. Money continues abundant, but the regular commercial demand has increased some, and the banks are not discounting anything for less than 10 per cent premium.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at $1.25 per $1,000 discount. Over the counter bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	114½	115
5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	114¾
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	114¾
5-20s, 1865, January and July	113¼	114¾
5-20s, 1867, January and July	113¼	114¼
5-20s, 1868, January and July	113¼	114½
10-40s, [illegible] coup	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Pacific, currency sixes	115½	[illegible]
U. S. new 5 per cent loan (gold)		par
Northern Pacific, 7-30s		100
Union Pacific Railroad bonds 1st		[illegible]
Union land grant bonds		[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad bonds 1st		100¼
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and gold coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

	Buying.	Selling.
160s	[illegible]	[illegible]
120s	[illegible]	[illegible]
80s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College land scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Gold was steady, opening at 114 and closing at 114⅝. ... [illegible] The announcement that Judge Bedford had charged the grand jury on the projected lock-up caused quite a stir in Wall street... [illegible]

Governments were dull all day... [illegible] State bonds were dull and weak—Tennessees, North and South Carolinas particularly so.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 277 cars wheat; 213 cars corn; 32,800 bu No. 2 do; 161 cars oats; 11,300 bu No. 2 do; 68 cars rye; 109 cars barley. Total (1,028 cars), 463,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 10,198 bu wheat; 1,900 bu corn; 2,337 bu oats; 608 bu rye; 1,300 bu barley.

The produce markets were very irregular to-day, but generally weak, though with a fair business doing. All closed dull, in sympathy with the tone of the latest New York advices.

The Board of Trade will be called to order at noon to-morrow (Saturday) to act upon the proposed revision of the rules and by-laws.

Highwines were less active, but ½c higher, there being a fair demand, with light offerings, though New York was quoted heavy. A total of 350 brls was reported sold at 93c.

Lake freights were rather quiet, at about the same rates as yesterday. Shippers were not anxious; but the supply of vessels is light, and owners were able to insist on previous prices. A total of 13 grain charters was reported, which will carry out 68,500 bu wheat; 142,000 bu corn; 26,000 bu oats; and 15,000 bu rye. Rail rates to Buffalo were 9¼c on wheat, 8½@8¾c on corn, and 7c on oats. Corn was taken to Kingston at 14c, and barley to Oswego at 15c. As the season advances there is a growing firmness in lake and rail (through) freights. They were asked for to-day 20½c on wheat, 19c on corn, and 17c on oats, to New York; flour to do, 80c. To Boston and Portland flour is quoted at $1.00; wheat at 23c, and corn at 21c.

Provisions were dull and lower, with free sellers of pork and lard at yesterday's inside prices; meats were unchanged. The salvation of the market seems to depend on purely cash and buyers there in favor of English account, especially for shoulders. There is a moderate consumptive demand for pork, and plenty of known overweight generally being used... known as "regular," which has just enough in each barrel to make it deliverable on contract. Lard closed off in Liverpool yesterday, and all provisions were dull in New York to-day; hence the weakness. The following was the closing range of prices: Mess pork, regular, cash, or seller the month, $12.75@12.95; do seller October, $12.75; do seller December, $12.97½@13.00; do seller the year, $12.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9⅞c; do seller December, 9⅞@9⅝c; do seller the year, 9¼@9⅞c; summer rendered lard, 9½c. Sweet pickled hams at 10@11c. Dry salted meats (loose) from winter-slaughtered hogs at 5¼c for shoulders; 6⅛c for short ribs; 6⅝@7c for short clear. Boxed meats at 5⅝c for shoulders; 6¼c for short ribs; 7@7¼c for short clear. Bacon meats quoted at 6¾c for shoulders; 7¼c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear; bacon hams at 13@15c. Mess beef at $13.00; extra mess beef at $12.50; butchers' lots quoted at $9.50@10.00 for mess, and $11.00@12.00 for extra mess. Tallow at 7¾@8c, and greases at 5¾@8c. Sales were reported of 50 brls mess pork at $12.87½; 1,200 brls do at $12.75, part special brands; 100 brls do seller December at $13.00; 500 brls do at $12.95; 50 tcs lard at 9⅞c; 400 tcs do at 9⅞c; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 5⅜c; 5,000 lbs do at 5⅝c, packed; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 6⅛c, packed; 30,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅜c; 10,000 lbs do at 6⅛c, packed; 10 boxes short clear at 7c; 300 brls tallow at 7⅞c.

Flour to-day was in meagre demand, but prices ruled firm and unchanged, with sales of white winter extras at $7.00@7.50. Spring extras at $5.00@6.50, and spring superfines at $4.25. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—200 brls "Mayflower" at $7.50; 100 brls "Golden West" at $7.00; 100 brls on private terms. Spring Extras—100 brls "Vermillion" at $6.75; 100 brls "Lillian" at $6.25; 800 brls on private terms; 100 brls not named at $5.51. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $4.25. Rye Flour—100 brls on private terms. Total, 1,700 brls.

Wheat was excited and more active, but averaged 2c lower. The decline was nearly all established on the Early Board, where the market opened at $1.16, seller the month. Then the private despatches from Liverpool quoted a decline there and the market fell. Soon after the more public Liverpool despatches quoted that market as unchanged, producing a slight reaction here, but another lapse, confirming the first named, our market fell to $1.16, and closed dull. On 'Change seller the month opened at $1.15¼, being further depressed by the larger receipts, and the report that the shipments were little better than nothing (1,300 bu). The willingness of several shorts to fill in at the decline caused an advance to $1.16, but another despatch from Liverpool quoted that market as again lower, which brought out the sellers in force, and made prices decline to $1.15⅜, when the later New York reflected the same condition. The market closed at $1.15⅛; seller October sold at $1.15½@1.16¼, closing at the inside. Seller the year averaged about ¾c below seller the month. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.18, No. 3 spring sold at $1.11½. Rejected was quiet at $1.03 in special houses. The weakness on the other side was attributed to finer weather, and a consequent slackening in the demand. The effect here was not sufficient to destroy the preference of ¾c on seller October, though it diminished the number of buyers on all options. The shipping demand was also light. The leading shippers seem inclined to shun it at present prices, especially as vessel owners are working hard to advance freights. These shippers say that wheat has probably passed the bulge, and can scarcely do otherwise than decline to $1.10, if receipts continue as large as now, though it may sell much higher on this crop. Winter wheat was in steady demand, and firmer, notwithstanding the weakness in spring. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu (hard) No. 1 spring at $1.20; 54,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.16; 3,000 bu do at $1.15⅝; 20,000 bu do at $1.15¾; 20,000 bu do at $1.15½; 80,000 bu do at $1.15⅛; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 1,200 bu do at $1.11½; 1,800 bu do at $1.11⅛; 2,800 bu do at $1.11; 1,600 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.03; 800 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.26; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.23; 800 bu No. 3 red at $1.18; 400 bu No. 1 amber at $1.22; 3,000 bu winter by sample on private terms. Total, 168,300 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and averaged ¾c higher than on 'Change yesterday, though lower than the extreme price touched last evening, which was due to a few nervous buyers. Liverpool was quoted higher, and "spot," and New York was correspondingly better. This brought out a better shipping demand, while there were about the usual number of speculative orders here from other points, which kept the market firm till the latest New York telegram quoted that market lower, when there was a perfect rush to sell. On the Early Board seller the month, or No. 2 cash, sold at 48½@48⅝c. On 'Change the market opened at 48¾c, and declined to 47¾c at the close, seller October selling at about the same price. Seller the year sold at 45c, but would not bring that at the close. Rejected closed nominal at 45½c. No. 1 was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 48⅝c; 9,200 bu do at 48¼c; 66,000 bu do at 48c; 2,400 bu do at 47¾c; 17,000 bu do at 47⅝c; 800 bu rejected at 45¼c; 1,200 bu do at 45¼c; 800 bu yellow at 48¼c; 600 bu do at 48c; 24,000 bu new shelled, seller to October 25, at 42c. Total, 315,300 bu.

Oats were moderately active, but weak at ¾c decline, the liberal receipts here being more than sufficient to counterbalance the reports of scarcity in New York. The market for cash lots opened at 30c, with 31¼c paid in houses where wanted to complete cargoes, declined to 30⅛c, and closed at 30⅛c. Seller the month sold at 30¼@30⅛c; seller October at 31@31¼c; and seller November at 32¼@32⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 3,400 bu No. 1 at 30⅝c; 5,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 26,000 bu do at 31c; 3,000 bu do at 30⅞c; ... 3,000 bu rejected at 29½c. Total, 65,300 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, but averaged ¼c lower than yesterday. Buyers tried to force a larger decline, in view of the reduction in the prices of other grain, but holders were firm, seeing that rye is reported scarce in New York, though the present difference in prices leaves but very little margin for shipment. The market closed at about 64c for No. 2. Seller October was nominal at 64c bid and 65c asked. Cash sales were reported of [illegible] bu No. 2 at 64c; ... 400 bu do at 64c. Total, 41,200 bu.

Barley was in better demand and firmer. The market opened ½c lower than yesterday, with sales of a few car lots at 61c, by parties who were afraid that the large receipts would force prices still lower, but the market soon improved to 62@62½c for cash or seller the month, and closed firm at 62c. Seller October sold at 63c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 62½c; 400 bu do at 62c, both in Northwestern; ... Total, 63,500 bu.

The grocery market continues active, and for the better grades of sugars prices are looking upward. Raw descriptions were held firmly at previous figures. The demand for dry goods was moderately active on interior account, and jobbers were almost invariably realizing all the recent advance. Carpetings were less active, but prices ruled steady and unchanged. In the market for leather an active business is being transacted, and for choice qualities prices tend to a higher range. Boots and shoes are active. Coal is firm and unchanged, and there was fairly active inquiry. In wool there was done at yesterday's figures. Metals at former quotations, ... Nails sold quite readily, but firm. Salt ... Building materials were in larger inquiry ... Other grades prices were unchanged. Seeds were more active, with sales of timothy at $2.50 ... clover at $6.00, and flax ...

The only perceptible change in the fish market ... Prices are higher East, and an improvement is looked for here. Lard, ... and other oils remain steady as previously quoted. There was only a fair inquiry for butter, the shipping demand being inconsiderable. Prices were unchanged. Cheese ... selling at 9@11c for good to fancy yellow. Potatoes ... Hides ... Eggs were scarce and higher, sales being effected at 17@18c. Cattle were in good request and prices were steady. Hogs met with an active demand at full prices, or at $4.00@4.60.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* calls attention to the fact that the annual amount of freights carried by rail from the West to the East, is four times greater than that of the freight carried Westward from the seaboard. While the freight rates on the latter are often ruinously low, being now on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs from New York to Chicago, the charges on the former are almost uniformly much higher than is necessary to pay the cost of carriage, and a fair profit on the investment of capital by the carrier. The point is one of great interest to Western men, especially now that the approach of winter will speedily cause a marked preference for steam transportation for grain Eastward. The *Bulletin* says truthfully that "this policy of charging half rates one way and making up the loss by exacting nearly double rates the other way, while it may enable railway managers to make both ends meet, is severely oppressive to Western commerce that depends on Eastern and export markets for its very existence."

LATER.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were fairly active, with closing sales of No. 2 spring wheat at $1.15⅜ for cash or seller the month, and $1.15⅞ seller October. No. 2 corn closed firm at 47¾c cash, and 47⅜c seller next month. Nothing doing in pork products.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CATTLE—There was a strong demand for shipping grades to supply the wants of buyers for New York, Albany, Boston and other Eastern markets, and all suitable offerings were taken... [illegible]

[illegible]

HOGS—The market was quite active... [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The light receipts had the effect to strengthen the market a little, and the demand was by no means urgent... at $3.00@4.75 for common thin to choice fat lots—principally at $3.25@4.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

CARGOES—The inquiry to-day for lumber was active, but, as the offerings were small, business ruled dull, leaving unsold at the close only four cargoes. A few grades of shingles were firm at $2.50@2.75; lath at $2.00@2.75, and pickets at $12.00@14.00.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

BUTTER—The demand for this article was fair ... [illegible]

[illegible]

STARCH—Was in fair inquiry, and prices were steady...

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

ALBANY.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, ... [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 15.

[illegible]

CLEARED ... Sept. 15.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

The wrecking tug Geo. W. Wood, Captain Wm. Crawford, has gone with pumps to the rescue of the schooner Vanderbilt and A. Tonkins.

—The schooner Argo has reached Chicago in a water-logged condition.

—The schooner Mary E. Hale, sunk on Saturday near Cleveland, ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES, formerly of New Orleans, ... [illegible]

Dr. E. A. Bassett,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,
[illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.
[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central & Great Western Railroads.

[illegible]

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

Diosma Crenata—Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

[illegible]

Diseases of Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
ROSE WASH

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD,
[illegible] Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD.

EPISCOPALIANISM.

Christ Church Parish to be Legally Proceeded Against.

The Property to be "Rescued" for its Legitimate and Godly Uses."

What Constitutes an Ecclesiastical Court Quorum.

Missionary Funds---A New Diocese to be Erected.

Concluding Address to the Convention by the Bishop.

MORNING SESSION.

The Episcopal Convention came to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Whitehouse in the chair.

On motion, a recess was taken until 10:30 o'clock, in order to prepare committee reports.

The convention then took up the Revised Canons where they were left at a previous session.

The title was adopted.

Title VII., Miscellaneous, was also adopted, after discussion, without alteration.

The whole morning session was occupied by this work, and, at 1 o'clock, a recess was taken until 2:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention came to order at 3 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the Bishop in the chair.

MR. CHENEY'S CASE.

The Committee on Legislation, to whom was referred the portion of the Bishop's address having reference to Mr. Cheney's case, reported, through Mr. Judd, as follows:

The Committee on Legislation, to whom was referred so much of the Bishop's address as has reference to the parish of Christ Church, Chicago, beg leave to report that they have had under careful consideration the matter of said address in respect to said parish, and do recommend the adoption by this convention of the following preamble and resolutions:

EVENING SESSION.

The convention then took a recess.

CLOSING REMARKS.

It then adjourned *sine die*.

POLITICAL.

Result of the Primary Elections—Delegates Elected to the Republican County Convention.

Through the untiring efforts of Deputy Superintendent Sherman, the city press is furnished with the result of the primaries held yesterday all over the city. The following were the delegates elected to the Republican Convention to be held this afternoon at Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention:

First Ward—J. C. Knickerbocker, T. H. Keefe, ...

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Criminal Informations Filed Against Elevator Men.

The Efficacy of the Warehouse Law to be Tested.

CRIMINAL COURT.

THE WAREHOUSE LAW IN COURT.

The efficacy of the Warehouse law, passed under the constitution of 1870, has come into the courts to be ultimately brought before the Supreme Court, probably. Yesterday, Mr. Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, filed criminal informations against the following firms: George Armour, Charles L. Dole, and Albert A. Munger, of the "C., B. & Q. Elevator"; John and Ebenezer Buckingham, of the "Central Elevator"; T. J. S. Flint, James W. Odell, and D. L. Thompson, of the "R. I. B. Elevator"; Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott, of the "Northwestern Elevator"; Albert A. Munger, George Armour and Charles W. Wheeler, of the "Galena Elevator."

ARRAIGNMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE.

NORTH SIDE.

WEST SIDE.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Irish Literary Association.

Yesterday's Fires.

Coal.

Bronze Thermometers.

Merchants.

Sunday California Train.

Original Conundrum.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Not Hurt Much.

Meteorological.

Miscellaneous.

Personal.

The New Insane Asylum.

Announcements.

Sudden Death.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

THE TURF.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

THE MINNEAPOLIS RACES.

AQUATIC.

THE OCEAN RACE.

BASE BALL.

ILLINOIS.

The New Town of Loda—Growth and Prospects—The Surrounding Region.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court.

Legislative Investigation at Joliet.

Completion of a Railroad—Special Election to Fill a Vacancy—Masonic Excursion to Baltimore.

PHARMACY.

Closing Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

FAIRS.

Iowa State Exposition.

Kane County Fair.

Kansas State Fair.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

INDIANA.

Examination of an Attorney Charged with Bribery.

Delegates to the Commercial Convention—Important Decision as to the Liability of a Telegraph Company—Suicide.

War Department Weather Report.

POLITICAL.

Election of Republican Delegates in Massachusetts.

Joint Appointments in Wisconsin—Meeting of State Committees.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Human Hair.—Many persons ...

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil ...

Carpet Cleaning.—Carpets taken up, dusted, raised, and then renovated. ...

Families may secure elegant suites of rooms while travelling ...

Perfectly Safe in all Cases—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup ...

Chapped Hands and Face Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

DIED.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THIS (SATURDAY) MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AND EVENING AT 8,

MISS AUGUSTA DARGON

CAMILLE;

Or, The Fate of a Coquette.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MINSTRELS.

LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

TURN HIM OUT.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

AND

HIS LAST LEGS.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

PARTIES VISITING

SARATOGA

SATURDAY SARATOGA MATINEE

THE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT

Of the ALEXIAN HOSPITAL ...

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

The Largest and Most Attractive Sale of the Season!

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 9½ a. m., of

DRY GOODS,

Woollens, Jackets, Nubias, Cotton and Wool Hosiery,

GLOVES, NOTIONS, Etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will hold their THIRD GREAT TRADE SALE of

Boots, Shoes,

AND

RUBBERS,

On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 9:30 a. m.,

EIGHT HUNDRED CASES

Men's, Boys', and Youths', Women's, Misses', & Children's Wear.

AUCTION SALE

OF THAT SPLENDID PIECE OF

REAL ESTATE

KNOWN AS

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,

ON

SATURDAY, Sept. 30,

AT 10 A.M.,

ON PREMISES.

Illinois Central cars at 9:45 a.m., or Cottage Grove street cars every five minutes to Douglas Place.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, MIRRORS, STOVES, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

6 CRATES OF CROCKERY,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

ONE 7-OCTAVE PIANO,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITURE, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

AUCTION SALE

OF

200 Beautiful LOTS,

IN A. J. HAWHE'S SOUTH PARK SUBDIVISION,

Near the Great SOUTH PARKS,

And within one block of Hyde Park Trains, on

Monday, Sept. 18,

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

TERMS OF SALE—$100 per Lot cash; balance in 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent interest, with privilege of payment any time before due.

A DESIRABLE STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, GLOVES, MITS, &c.,

At AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 9½ o'clock, a.m.

At our salesrooms,

5, 7, 9, and 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW FURNITURE,

Chamber and Parlor Sets,

300 Round-corner and Panel Bedsteads,

Blankets, Bed Comforters,

Glassware, &c.,

At AUCTION,

5, 7, 9, and 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES,

ON NORTH SIDE,

At AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Woollens,

Linen Goods, Notions,

Blankets, Buck Goods, &c.

At AUCTION,

5, 7, 9, and 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

45 Residence Lots

IN

ENGLEWOOD

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION

On FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871,

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

THREE FINE RESIDENCES

At OAKLAND,

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE,

No. 90 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE

At REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOR SALE.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WANTED TO RENT.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SEWING MACHINES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PERSONAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 TO LOAN ...

$30,000 TO LOAN ...

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE ...

$150,000 TO LOAN ...

MACHINERY.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK.

Removal of Comptroller Connolly by Mayor Hall.

General George B. McClellan Appointed His Successor.

Belief that Judge Barnard will Enjoin Deputy Green from Performing His Duties.

Significant Declaration by Samuel J. Tilden.

Detectives Seeking Testimony Relative to the Wall Street Conspiracy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONNOLLY'S COUP D'ETAT.

WHAT SWEENY MAY DO.

GENERAL McCLELLAN APPOINTED COMPTROLLER.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE WALL STREET CONSPIRACY.

MARINE.

INSTALLATION.

FOREIGN.

France.

Russia.

Roumania.

Great Britain.

Spain.

FIRES.

MICHIGAN.

War Department Weather Report.